

in the only known station in the state. Other rare plants growing there are *Woodsia glabella*, *Polystichum Braunii*, *Carex scirpoidea*, *Saxifraga Aizoon*, three-toothed cinquefoil, *Potentilla tridentata*, *Juncus trifidus*, *Solidago Randii* and *S. Cutleri*, *Betula alba* var. *cordifolia* and a mountain ash with characters of both *Pyrus americana* and *P. sitchensis*. The business meeting was held in the evening at the Brandon Inn and twelve new members were elected.

The second day was spent in a drive to Silver Lake and back by Lake Dunmore. Near the former lake the road ran through a beautiful glen full of fine specimens of Goldie's fern, *Aspidium Goldianum* with a little *Asplenium angustifolium*, and in other woods near by was a profusion of *Corallorrhiza maculata*. Lunch was eaten on top of a mountain between the two lakes, from which, although it was of no great height, a splendid view of the Adirondacks and Lake Champlain was obtained. Silver Lake lies one hundred feet higher than Lake Dunmore and the stream that connects the two comes down in a series of cascades and the beautiful Llana Falls, which were visited.

About thirty-five members of both clubs were in attendance and although the weather was very hot the meeting was a successful and enjoyable one, and thanks are due to Mr. D. L. Dutton, the local member of the committee, who did so much to make it a success.—  
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## NOTES ON THE GENUS CIRSIIUM.

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IN the nearly related genera *Cirsium*, *Cnicus*, and *Carduus*, groups which have been subjected by various authors to widely different limitation, the specific nomenclature has naturally become much involved. In attempting to reorganize the material of these genera in the Gray Herbarium and to bring the naming into harmony with recent ideas of classification and nomenclature, I note with regret that an unfortunate error was made in the seventh edition of Gray's Manual (p. 857). Our Atlantic American yellow thistle appears there under the name *Cirsium spinosissimum* (Walt.) Scop., a binomial of mixed authority and not applicable to the plant in question. Just how this slip occurred cannot now be ascertained. It may be said in

extenuation that during the rather brief interval between the publication of the International Rules of Nomenclature in 1906 and the beginning of presswork on the Manual in 1907 it was necessary for the editors to re-examine some thousands of botanical names, already in the manuscript, and to revise them in accordance with a new series of rules. It is therefore not remarkable that in a group where synonymy is especially complicated *Carduus spinosissimus* Walt. was confused with the specific homonym *Cirsium spinosissimum* Scop. Had time permitted a more careful study of the literature involved, it would have been evident that *Cirsium spinosissimum* Scop. was founded upon *Cnicus spinosissimus* L., a distinct species of central Europe.

There being this valid and earlier specific homonym, *Cirsium spinosissimum* (L.) Scop. Fl. Carn. ed. 2, ii. 129 (1772), it is clear that the specific name used by Walter in his *Carduus spinosissimus* (1788) cannot be revived to replace *Cirsium horridulum* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. ii. 90 (1803). Our common yellow-flowered thistle should therefore be called, as formerly, *Cirsium horridulum* Michx., a fact duly recognized by the recent *Cirsium* specialist Petrak, Bot. Tidsk. xxxi. 58 (1911).

It is hoped that users of the Manual will note this correction, so that the unfortunate error may not lead to further confusion.

As the name *Carduus spinosissimus* Walt. has of late been pretty generally adopted by those who employ the American rules of nomenclature, it may be worth while to call attention to the fact that this name seems to be invalidated under the Madison amendments of the Rochester Code, since there is clearly an earlier congeneric homonym in *Cnicus spinosissimus* L. I am not sure whether these Madison amendments are now considered valid, but in any event I fail to see how *Carduus spinosissimus* Walt. can be employed in the same work with *Chrysopsis pilosa* (Walt.) Britton and *Chrysopsis Nuttallii* Britton,—names illustrating a parallel case inversely treated.

While speaking of the genus *Cirsium* I may here record the following transfers, which it has seemed necessary to employ in the rearrangement and labelling of material in the Gray Herbarium.

***Cirsium americanum*** (Gray), comb. nov. *Echenais carlinoides*, var. *nutans* Gray, Proc. Acad. Philad. 1863, p. 69, not DC. *Cnicus carlinoides*, var. *americanus* Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. x. 48 (1874). *Cnicus americanus* Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. xix. 56 (1883).

**Cirsium Eatoni** (Gray), comb. nov. *Cirsium eriocephalum*, var. *leiocephalum* D. C. Eaton in Wats. Bot. King Exp. 196 (1871). *Cirsium foliosum* D. C. Eaton, l. c. 194 (in part), not DC. *Cirsium Drummondii* D. C. Eaton, l. c. 195 (in part), not Torr. & Gray. *Carduus leiocephalus* (D. C. Eaton) Heller, Cat. N. A. Pl. 7 (1898).

**Cirsium plattense** (Rydb.) Fernald in herb. *Carduus plattensis* Rydb. Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. iii. 167, t. 2 (1895).

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ANTHYLLIS VULNERARIA AT CROMWELL, CONNECTICUT.—I am glad to record the occurrence of *Anthyllis Vulneraria* L. (Kidney Vetch) along a roadside in the town of Cromwell, Connecticut. It was first noticed on June 20, 1910, and again on June 10, 1911. The plant is decidedly rare in America and its presence in this locality is due, no doubt, to the neighborhood of the extensive greenhouses of Mr. A. N. Pierson, who is a large importer of plants and bulbs. Often at the close of the season the old potting soil is scattered on the land. There are several roots of the *Anthyllis* and it is hoped that it will continue to thrive in this locality.—FLORENCE C. HUBBARD, Cromwell, Connecticut.

*Vol. 13, no. 154, including pages 209 to 224 and plate 93, was issued  
9 October, 1911.*